## DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

BRUNSWICK AND SAVANNAH, GA-, VISITED BY A GALE.

Several Livenure Lost and Many Sajored. Much Damage Done to Property-Detalls are Strager, the Wires the Being Blown Down.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 30 .- A special from Atlanta, Ga., says:

A disastrous hurricane swept over Brunswick and along the Georgia coast yesterday morning. Meagre reports have been received from the storm center, which indicate that the burricane was one of terrifle force and that great damage and probable loss of life resulted.

The wires are down for a distance of forty or fifty miles this side of Brunswick and no information has been received from that place except by a train which left there while the storm was raging. The train was delayed in Brunswick two hours yesterday evening, the engine being unable to make headway against the wind, which was blowing at a high velocity. Wind and water worked destruction, and as the train left Brunswick the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephone and telegraph poles and parts of buildings blown down and carried away. People were injured by flying objects and one lady was killed.

At Everett, a small station a few miles from Brunswick, the railroad tracks were obstructed by trees, and the only train that came through from Brunswick was preceded by a wrecking train and a crew for a distance of twenty miles, the crew clearing the track of debris and trees.

Mr. H. N. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone company, reached Atlanta fate last night from Brunswick, and states that the city of Brunswick is hadly damaged, and that three big vessels were sunk in the Brunswick harbor. The latter were blown away from their moorings. The waves of the sea and wind destroyed much of Brunswick's shipping interests. Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gunboat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and that she was float-Ing helplessly in the harbor in danger of going to the bottom.

A part of the Olethorpe hetel, the leading hoste'ry of Brunswick, was blown awe and that other buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many houses in the suburbs were valuables toward the harbor.

stored with Brunswick at I o'clock being received.

The Carver Cialm.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30. - The Carver in what has since been known as Carsettle the claim, but congress would not the celebration of mass, recognize him or his claim. The original document ceding the land from the Indians to Capt. Carver was for several years kept at the state historical library as a curiosity, but was destroyed In the state expited fire in 1881,

Cigurmakors' in Souths

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30 .- Yesterday's mession witnessed the beginning of the fight between the socialistic and antispecialistic factions in the Cigarmakers' International convention, the occasion being the seating of Delegate David Hemmerdinger from New York. Objection was raised to him on the ground that he was not actively engaged at this trude, but it soon sropped out in the dehate which followed that the socialists objected to him because of his anti-soelaintic tendencies.

Delegate Isane Bennett, of New York, 1of the opposition to Hemmerdinger in a flery address of half an hour's duration. At noon a vote was taken on the question, which resulted in a complete woult of the socialists. The delegate was seated, his opporents having only about fiffy of the 245 delegates present.

toold from Australia. Washington, Sept. 20.-The director of the mint has received a telegram from the San Francisco mint stating that about \$4,500,000 in gold was qupected to arrive there from Australia a week from Friday next. Information also comes from London that the Bank of England expects to love \$5 .-660,000 to the United States before the end of the work. Both of these shipments are expected ultimately to reach the treasury, which together with the amounts strendy in sight, would bring the grid reserve approx-imately to \$135,000,000. Ex-Secretary Whitney Married.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 35,--- A bright sky and an autumnal sun burned away the fog that hung a pall over the taland | SPANISH VOLUTEERS WERE SURearly yesterday, and a fairer day for a wedding nover came than that which greeted Hon, William Collins Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph, who were married at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the pretty little stone church of St. Saviours by Rev. C, S. Leffingwell, the pastor. It was an informal affair. There were no bridesmalds and no tseat man.

The church and grounds were thronged with people long before noon, and as there were no formal invitations to the affair, the town people and socisty contentedly shared seats with each other. The Interior of the church was a mass of roses, laurel, hydraugens and potted plants.

Promptly at 12:30 the bridal party intered. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Frederick May, and with Mr. Whitney walked M. Brutn, the

Danish minister to the United States. The service was over in ten minutes, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney walked down the sisle and were driven to the Anchorage, the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served to a few intimate friends.

## The Strike Stuntion.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 20 .- From present indications a bitter struggle is in progress in the Miners' union between the leaders, who wish to continue the military commandant, strike for uniform wages of \$3 per day for all men in the mines, and the conservative men who think the time has should be made to the mine operators.

It is believed that in the general meeting called for Wednesday evening the union will resolve to treat for peace, or make provisions for making a more

aggressive war. J. M. Amburn, president of the union, has not been seen on the streets here since the riot, which occurred here ever a week ago, and it is reported he was slightly wounded in the fight at the Emmet mine, where he had been attracted by the shooting, and that he has since been in hiding in this city under a doctor's care.

The mine operators remain firm in the strike.

## Shoots in a Crowd.

blown away and the water rushed to Cripple Creek, created a panic at coast transports. through the streets in torrents, carry- the union depot in this city by firing ing property, household furniture and off a revolver in the midst of several ba says that the American prisoners, Telegraphic communication was re- lously enough the bullet was buried have been transferred from Moro casthis (Wednesday) morning and the Meade, who was accompanied by his gether with Gonzala, a Venezuelau authentic news of the hurricane is wife and two dogs, had been request-Four persons were killed outright cogs to the baggage-room. This he in Brunswick, William Daniels, Abei finity refused to do and when the de- Hyat, or his deputy, Consul Prevat. Davis and John Jefferson and baby, pot master, a moment later made effort to carry off the pets, Meade drew the prison authorities. A careful estimate places the dam- his revolver and fired. Dozens of peoage at \$500,000. Many persons were pie had crowded around the Meades dangerously injured. The storm at while the scene was being enacted of the proposition to expel from the 500 armed men would come here this Savannah was equally disastrous, and and when the shot was fired the Island all Cuban negroes as soon as morning and demand of Judge Read the several persons were killed in that greatest consternation prevailed, the triumphs of the Spanish army in Meade was arrested.

Manapleum to Cost #400,000 Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30 .- Col. M. claim to the site of St. Paul and part of Muldoon has returned from New York Minneapolis, it is reported from Napo- where he entered into a contract with Icon, O., will be revived and pushed. John W. Mackay, the California mil-Capt.F Jonathan Carver came to the Bonaire, for the building of a magnifinorthwest in 1766, and lived for a time cent mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery, New York, over the grave of Mr. wer's Cave, near the Indian mounds, Mackay's son. It is to be the most where the aborigines buried their dead, elegant structure of the kind in the For various services these Indiana exceeses was do shrdluctaol shrdl mb coded to him about 100 square miles of United States and will cost \$400,000. territory at this point. Later various The design was made in this city and cessions of land were made by the in- sent to Mr. Mackay's wife in Paris dians to the general government, but no and accepted by her. The mausoleum mention was made in any of the treaties will be built of granite while the inteof this land, so it is considered an im- rior will be of the finest marble and perfect title. Dr. Carver, the grandson onyx. It will have numerous pieces of the old pioneer, came here in 1848 to of statuary and handsome altars for

Storm in New York.

New York, Sept. 30. The storm which prevailed along the coast and down to the Atlantic states struck this city at about 8 o'clock hast night and steadily increased until midnight, when the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five railes an hour, and that, combined with the rains, which began to come down in streams as early as 10 o'clock, made it anything but pleasing for people who were forced to be out.

At the weather bureau it was said that the reports were coming in very slowly, as the storm had played havoe states still continued and extended inward to the lake regions.

South American Wife, early morning-Hark! Hear the cannon and the rattle of musketry, the clash of awords and the yells! Idaten! Husband - Mao Gracia! This

must be election day, and I forgot to

Nall Trust Meet.

New York, Sept. 30.-Members of the nall trust were in executive session at the Waldorf hotel yesterday. J. J. Parks, one of the members, said that about fifty firms were represented. He refused positively, however, to speak of the business that had been transnoted, except to say that prices had not been altered in the least. Other members of the trust absolutely refused to discuss business matters.

Gold has been discovered near Comanche, Ia.

SEVERE ENCOUNTER.

ROUNDED BY INSUGENTS.

A Desperate Fight Took Place-There. Were Twenty-three Killed and Wounded. Lieut. Romers Was shot and Killed. Other War News.

New York, Sept. 39 .- A special from Havana, Cuba says: Thirty-five Spanish volunteers commanded by Lieut, Romero were surrounded by a superior force of insurgents as they were leaving the town of Quivican, province of Havana. A desperate battle ensued, the Spanish attempting to cut their way through the rebels. Their efforts were without avail, but they did not cease fighting until twenty-three of their number were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Romero. The volunteers who escaped reported that severe losses were inflicted on the rebels.

Havana greens, owners of clothing establishments and eigar dealers have been placed under the same military supervision as the drugstores with regard to the sales of retailers in the interior towns ordering goods from the city.

These in the future must bring or send a memorandum of the articles required to be approved by the local

Consul Gen. Lee, who has finally obtained the release of Samuel S. Toion, was informed that Tolon must arrived when overtures for peace leave the Island on Wednesday next. The great floods which have occurred in Pinar del Rio and along the western trocha are not only paralyzing the local military movements in the west, but may also retard for some weeks more the carrying into effect of Capt. Gen. Weyler's new plans for personal operations against Antonio Maceo.

Troop ships from Spain continue to nter the port daily, bringing new enforcements. About 27,000 men have disembarked.

Many of these are veterans of former campaigns here and elsewhere their determination not to concede to and consequently are expected to the demands of the union, and not to schieve better results than the recruits give employment under any conditions formerly brought over. Apparently to officers of the union and leaders of they are full of energy and enthustasm and are anxious for the fray. A majority of them are landed across the bay in Regin and the men are Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 30, -Lafay- distributed thence by different routes ette Meade, traveling from New York to points on the Island by rail or

A correspondent in Santiago de Cuhundred waiting passengers. Miracu- Prank Agramonte and Julius Sanz in the wall and no one was injured. He to the civil prison in the city togeneral. It is expected that they will ed by the depot master to convey the soon be called for trial. The Americens are visited frequently by Consul who reports them as well treated by

The Spanish press of Havana is engaged in a heated editorial discussion the present struggle shall be assured and to follow up the step by encouraging white immigration from the poorer provinces of the peninsular The negroes would be allowed to voluntarily embark for ports of the United States and Central and South America, but on falling to so leave after reasonable notice, would be forcibly transported in government ships to the coast of Africa. With their departure from Cuba, it is alleged, the future peace of the island would

Telephone Company Sells Out. Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 29.- The Fort Smith telephone exchange of the Harrison International Construction company, has collapsed, after a struggle for existence during the past four years, and passes into the hands of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, operating under the Hell patents. This exchange was the foundation of the Harrison International Telephone company, which was originally capitalized at \$80,000,000 and afterwards reduced to \$40,000,000. The exchange was built in the most thorough manner, and cost the Harrison International company \$25,000. The Southwestern secures the property for less than 39 per cent original cost.

Theatre Opened. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29,-The Century theatre, which has been in course with telegraph ic communication in all of construction for more than a year, directions. It was stated that the storm at a coat of nearly \$2,006,000, was along the coast and South Atlantic opened here yesterday evening. The building covers half a square, and is of white marble with a gray granite foundation. It is located in the business center of the city and is said to be the finest theatre in the United States outside of Chicago and New York. The play presented last night was "Liberty Hall," and was acted by Charles Frohman's stock company from the Empire theatre, New York.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 29.-The statement that a committee of five was appointed by the miners' union Saturday night to consider the question of declaring the strike off has been both confrmed and denied by prominent members, but yesterday Secretary Deware declared positively that the strike will not be declared off unless the full demands of the union are conceded.

The dry goods firm of Gerst & Co., Alexandria, La., was closed by the sheriff the other day.

News from Mexico.

City of Mexico, Sept. 29 .- Frederick Sartlett, of Chicago, left yesterday for that city, having secured a most important concession; in fact, the largest since that of the Mexican Central. The charter covers 2,000 kilometers, with main line and branches, and provides for a standard gauge road to run from some point in the state of Chihuahun, on the Mexican Central rathway work ward, to a point on the Sonora road, with h unches running north into one of the richest mineral regions on the clobe, and southward along the Pacific coast, thus insuring the development of the northwest and west coasts of the republic. The line will traverse a fine timber country and open up a very extensive mineral region, which is now of difficult access, and abounds in gold and silver properties, and which was fied to the truth of Hlaine's statement recently favorable reported on by an that "Not a member of congress knew agent of the Hothschilds, who explored the states of Bonora and Durango, The region is regarded as the treasure-house of Mexico, and it is believed will add a new gold-producing district equaling the most famous in the world, as individual miners are now, with the most primitive apparatus, taking out large quantities of metal. The total extent of the road is greater than the Mexican To the Senate of the United States; Certral's main line, and is the only great road the government has been willing to give a charter to with a subvention, which on the main line my signature of approval. I venture amounts to \$13,600 per mile, but the necessity of the road from a commercial and strategical point of view and desirability for opening up the northwestern portion of the country and completing the rathway system was readily discerned. Practical railway men consider that the line has excellent prospects.

Aaron French, a prominent capitalist and manufacturer of Pittaburg, accompanied by Hon. Philip Knox, counsel for himself, and who also represents a Carnegle concern, and Treasurer D. C. Noble, of the French Car Spring company (Pittaburg) and steel works at Canton, O., are at Monterey concluding negotiations with Joseph A. Robertson regarding the Monterrey water works company, with a capital of \$2,000,000 gold. L. Vernono, of the Pittsburg Traction company, is expected in a few days, and the party will decide on matters pertaining to the transformation of street railways into a ecasolidated electric system.

The west coast of Mexico has been visited by a tremendous storm, which caused great damage. The town or Altata, a port of the state of Sinaloa, was inundated, and the capital city of Cued into the principal streets of Mazatlan and created consternation, and new embankments for the protection of the town were torn to pieces by enormous waves, against which nothing could stand. Ald is requested for the sufferers, who have lost a large amount of property.

City Calls for Protection. Amite City, La., Sept. 29,-There is great excitement in this place, owing to a report to the effect that a mob of return to this place of John Johnson, colored, the murderer of the Cotton family, now confined in prison in New Orleans for safe keeping. Alarming reports were also in circulation as to the treatment that would be dealt out to parish officials in the event of a refusal to have the murderer returned here immediately. A meeting of citizens was held here yesterday afternoon, at which Judge Rend presided. The situation was considered serious, and after the meeting adjourned Sheriff McMichael telegraphed to Gov. Foster, asking for troops to suppress a threatening mob. In response to the sheriff's request Gov. Foster yesterday evening ordered a company of troops from Hammond to Amite City. All roads leading into this place was picketed last night. and the citizens promise to give the mob a warm welcome.

Prison Congress.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29 .- At a last session to assist in preparing a history of prison management in the Uni- Executive Mansion, Jan. 16, 1875. ted States, to be presented to the ina delphia; Frey H. Wines, of Spring- session, Dec. 7, 1875, page 459). field, Ill.; Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of South Farmington, Mass.; Peter Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky.; Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, O., and J. L. Mulligan, of Allegheny, Pa.

The Rev. S. J. Braddows, of Boston, who is the commissioner appointed by the government to represent the United States at the international congress, was also present. It is proposed to lay before the international congress a volume giving a history and account of the present condition of prisons in this country, together with the prison reform work in this county.

The existence of the milkmaid is threatened by a muchine that milks thirty cows as hour.

The mines of the world produce twenty-five tons of gold every week, but the proclous metal remains as vare ISS OTHE.

Costa Rica is about to have a law making the sale of Indian antiquities to foreigners a crime punishable with severs penalties.

Eptlopsy's basillus is reported as found by Dr. Gerdes of Halls. He found it in a patient's liver, lungs, kidneys and blood,

GRANT AND SILVER, shall we do with it?" I here a

HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE PAVOR-ING FREE COINAGE.

We Want All the filter in Circulation That Can Be Coined - Ordered Additional Facilities for Miniago-Was Ignorant of Demonstration.

There are still some men who insist that the act demonetizing silver was net sneaked through Congress in 1872. Time and again the sliver advocates have given substantial evidence to the contrary. The late James G. Blaine. who was speaker of the house of representatives in 1873, has been quoted times without number. Other illustrious statesmen of all parties have testiat the time that the act of '73 demonetised allver." Notther did President Grant, who signed the bill. Here is his special message to the senate on the day he signed the resumption bill. No sane man, after reading it, will dare to say that President Grant knew that the not of 1873 debarred silver from the mints. The memage:

Senate bill No. 1044, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments." ta before me, and this day receives upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the house on which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large and in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make the law effective.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold could be called for not required for legitimate business pur-poses. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin.

The advantages of a currency of fixed, known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such law, business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be

reached.

Other means of increasing revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation, liacan suffered severely. Many small In fact, to carry out the first section towns have been flooded. Water pour- of the act, another mint becomes necessary. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

There are now some smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountainous territories, in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha-three in the former city-and as much of the change reguired will be wanted in the Mississippi valley states, and as the metal to be coined comes from west of these states. and as I understand the charge of portation of bullion from sith of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or to New York city. amounts to \$4 for each \$1,000 worth. with an equal expense for transportstion back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of those cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure-as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time-and to announce the fact by message. But I do so because I feel that It is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country, that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legismeeting of the National Prison con- lation on a most vital question to the grows the committee appointed at the interests and prosperity of the nation. U. S. ORANT.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the mesternational congress, which will meet sage was referred to the committee on in Brussels in 1900, held a meeting. Spance and ordered to be printed-There were present S. R. Brockway, of the Congressional Record, volume 3 Elmira, N. T.; M. C. Cassiday, of Phil- part 1, Forty-third congress, second

> The above is not the only substantial evidence that General Grant was ignorant of the whole proceeding. Following is one he wrote two years previous to his Secretary of the Interior. Belleving that silver might still be taken to the mints and coined free of charge, he wrote: "I wonder that silver is not siready

coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium it takes about \$40,000,000 of fractional tremendous outlay required to put currency to make the small change nec- down secession and preserve the essary for the transaction of the busi- union. This is what "sound money" ness of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from \$200,000,000 to \$500,000,-860 is time of this species of our circulating sectium. \* \* \* I confees to a deerre to see limited hearding of money. But I want to see a limited hearding of comething that is a standard of value the world over. Bliver is

. . . Our mints are now producing almost unlimited amount of silver, and it is becoming a question, "what | half an hour or so, can read tham,

a solution waich will answer foryears to put it in circulation, keeping it there until it is fixed, and then was will find other markets.- (Extract from a letter written by President Grant to Mr. Coudry, Oct. 13, 1875, eight months after by had signed the bill demonetizing sliver, not knowing what that measure contained. See page 208, Cou gressional Record, Dec. 14, 1877).

Can any one doubt the sincerity of General Grant? If there is let him vot? for McKinley and the gold standard.

Did Rimersillani Succeed?

New York Journal: A monometallist contemporary quotes the Journal's remark that bimetallic coinage is not an untried experiment, but was an approved success through the greater part of our national life, and exclaims:

How was it "an approved success?" Did it ever for one month maintain the parity of the metals? Did it ever during the forty years of its existence give us concurrent circulation of gold and silver? If so, when? Did this magical ratio ever do either of these things in any other country? If so, where?

On the very same page our contemporary prints a table that ought to enable It to answer its own questions. The figures show the relative production of silver and gold. For the present century the outputs as given,

Bilver.

Gold. Ounces. Ounces. 1801-16. 6,715,627 287, 169,225 69 to 1 1811-20. . 8,679,868 173,857,555 48 to 1 1821-30.. 4,570,444 148,070,040 32 to 1 1831-40. 6,533,913 191,758,675 30 to 1 1841-50.. 17,005,018 250,903,422 12 tp 1 287,920,126 4 1 1 1851-60., 64,482,935 1860-70., 61,098,343 329,267,776 6 to 1 1870-95., 146,539,875 2,513,984,119 17 to 1 If this table had been supplemented by another exhibiting the market value

of the metals, it would have shown that while in the first seventy years of the century the production fluctuated so enormously that in one decade only four ounces of allver were produced to one of gold, and in another the disparity was fifty to one, the average annual market ratios ranged for almost the whole time in the neighborhood of 151/2 to 1, and never varied more than from 15.04 to 1 to 16.25 to 1. It would also have shown that while the production from 1870 to 1895 approached more nearly to the mint proportions than ever before in the century, the value of silver fluctuated between 15.57 and 32.56 to 1.

"Concurrent circulation" is not the test of a successful monetary policy, although there was never a year times of specie payments between 1803. and 1874 when silver five franc places and gold twenty franc pieces did not circulate together in France, and when both gold and silver were not coined at the French mints. The real test is stability of value. It makes little difference whether one metal or the other or both be in circulation if the flugtuations in value can be kept within farrow limits. Between 1837 and 1873 the gold value of 371% grains of pure silver never averaged more than \$1.052 or less than \$1.003. The range of fluctuation was less than five cents on the dollar in thirty-six years. Between 1873 and 1895 the gold value of the allver varied between 49.1 cents and \$1.004. There was a greater fluctuation in a week than there had been with open mints in seventy years. That ought to answer the question whether the policy of open mints proved a success or not, as compared with the one that has followed

Is This "Sound Money?"

Springfield (Mass.) News: The paper and silver currency of the United States amounts to something over \$1,-100,000,000. According to the "sound money" men this currency is redeemable in gold. The redemption bureau if supposed to be in the federal treasury. What are its gold assets to meet celf-imposed obligations? Less than \$100,000,000. Its assets are, if its estimate of liabilities is sound, about nine per cent of its liabilities. If this is "sound money" heaven deliver us from

As a matter of cold fact, the government is not bound to pay one penny more in gold than its present reserve provides for. It is only because thy bankers of two worlds have been putting in their work to their own profit that the fallacy of gold redemption has been given a moment's countenance In order to maintain a pretense of solvency on this basis the government has run the country in debt by selling \$200,000,000 worth of bonds simply and only to maintain a vanishing gold re-

If the policy was to be kept up, as would be necessary under this same policy, the government debt would be increased at the rate of at least \$100,-000,000 per year. It would not be long before our debt would be as great as It was at the close of the civil war. not much longer before the total cass of maintaining this bleased gold stand . . Experience has proved that and would be as great as the whole means. Do you want tt?

> Butchells Without Kernels. St. Louis Chronicle: A considerable

number of people are getting up "nutshells which he who runs may read," intended to prove that the free coinage of allver would ruin the country, and about an equal number are getting similar "nutshells" to prove that the single gold standard is a device of the gold barons of Lembard street. These two kinds of nutshells resemble each other in the fact that not even he who stands still, sits down and thinks for